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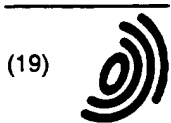
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(11)

**EP 0 637 765 B1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
30.12.1998 Bulletin 1998/53

(51) Int Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **G02B 6/42**, G02B 6/38,  
G02B 6/32

(21) Application number: **94110742.7**

(22) Date of filing: **11.07.1994**

(54) **Substrate-embedded pluggable receptacles for connecting clustered optical cables to a module**

Im Substrat eingebettete steckbare Buchsen für die Verbindung von gebündelten optischen Kabeln an ein Modul

Prises enfichables encastrées dans un substrat pour connecter un faisceau de câbles optiques à un module

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**DE FR GB**

(30) Priority: **03.08.1993 US 101119**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**08.02.1995 Bulletin 1995/06**

(73) Proprietor: **International Business Machines Corporation**  
**Armonk, N.Y. 10504 (US)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Jacobowitz, Lawrence**  
**Poughkeepsie, NY 12603 (US)**

• **Ecker, Mario Enrique**  
**Poughkeepsie, NY 12602 (US)**  
• **DeCusatis, Casimer Maurice**  
**Lake Katrine, NY 12449 (US)**

(74) Representative: **Schäfer, Wolfgang, Dipl.-Ing.**  
**IBM Deutschland**  
**Informationssysteme GmbH**  
**Patentwesen und Urheberrecht**  
**70548 Stuttgart (DE)**

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**US-A- 4 818 058** **US-A- 5 159 654**  
**US-A- 5 168 537**

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**EP 0 637 765 B1**

## Description

This patent application is being filed concurrently with the following related patent applications:

U.S. serial number 08/101 120 entitled "Pluggable Connectors For Connecting A Module To Large Numbers of Electrical and/or Optical Cables Through A Seal", U.S. serial number 08/101 121 entitled "Substrate-Embedded Pluggable Receptacles For Connecting Clustered Electrical Cable To A Module, and U.S. serial number 08/101 118 entitled "Matrix of Pluggable Connectors for Connecting Large Numbers of Clustered Electrical and/or Optical Cables to a Module ". Inventorship and assignee of each of these related applications is the same as the inventorship and assignee of the subject application.

Previously filed pertinent applications and issued patents by some of the joint inventors on the subject application include: U.S. serial number 07/893,173 entitled "Apparatus and a Method for an Optical Fiber Interface" by L. Jacobowitz and M. E. Ecker, and, serial number 07/951,741 entitled "Apparatus and a Method for an Electrical Transmission-Line Interface" by M. E. Ecker and L. Jacobowitz, USA patent 5,155,786 entitled "Apparatus and a Method for an Optical Fiber Interface" by L. Jacobowitz and M.E. Ecker, and USA patent 5,173,668 entitled "Apparatus and a Method for an Electrical Transmission-Line Interface" by M. E. Ecker and L. Jacobowitz.

The disclosures of all of the above applications and patents are incorporated by reference herein.

## INTRODUCTION

This invention relates to apparatus and methods for embedding one or more optical fiber connectors into a multilayer single-chip module or multi-chip module (MCM), or into a thermal conduction module (TCM), with integrated photonic receivers and transmitters.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Fiber-optic data links have recently emerged to meet telecommunication and computer technology bandwidth requirements. The trend towards more input/output (I/O) escapes per card edge, more total I/O in electronic packaging, and substrates which perform at high frequencies have created a need for dense fiber connections into electronic modules. Great difficulty has occurred in providing sufficient fiber connector I/Os for multi-chip modules to meet these needs. Thus, the invention deals with the need for more I/O connectors per multi-chip module.

In this specification, the term "module" includes several levels of packaging, as follows: A "substrate" is the inner-most part of a module; in the preferred embodiment the substrate is primarily silicon or glass-ceramic. A "chip carrier" is a substrate having semiconductor

chips placed thereon in a module, and the chip carrier is a higher level of packaging than the substrate. A "housing" is a frame around the chip carrier to seal or protect the chip carrier and is the outer-most part of a module. In the preferred embodiment described herein, the "module" encompasses a substrate, a chip carrier, and a housing, although at times the term module may be used to refer to one of these parts. A module may be refer to as either a single-chip module or multi-chip module (MCM) according to whether its contained chip carrier has single or multiple chips (i.e. a module may contain one or more chips). An example is the commercially-used thermal conduction module (TCM) constructed with alumina substrates, which is a form of MCM. An upper major surface of the TCM is covered with a thermal cooling structure, and the other major surface is covered with conductive I/O (input/output) pins which are used to plug the module into a computer framework. The substrate in a TCM is constructed with many internal layers of wiring to accommodate the interconnections among multiple chips on the upper substrate surface. The TCM has a thin, low profile shape to support internal cooling in the TCM. Direct contact heat sinks are used. The low profile chip carrier in the module having small edge surfaces compared to the top and bottom surfaces of the chip carrier. The module does not have sufficient area on any surface to provide a desired number of conventional pin-in-hole type connectors, and the narrow edges of the TCM do not contain any conductive I/O pins.

The number of I/Os per MCM is constrained by the inability to have connectors capable of being mounted on the narrow edges of an MCM. Current MCMs are being designed for use in thermal conduction modules (TCMs), which also make their upper surfaces unavailable for I/O connectors due to use for either piston or high conduction cooling fins to remove heat from the semiconductor chips mounted on the MCM surface. Pin array connectors, e.g. harcon, use the bottom of the MCM and prevent its use for optical fiber I/Os.

Optical fiber interconnection for computer modules offers a unique set of advantages in computer system architecture, package design, functionality, and performance. This invention resolves some of the problems associated with realizing these advantages, including simultaneous, precision alignment of optical fiber arrays which can be used with existing multichip module designs.

The preferred embodiment uses preferential crystallographic etching for making its V-grooves in silicon with photolithographic accuracy, which was published previously by Crow et.al., "GaAs Laser Array Source Package", OPTICS LETTERS vol. 1, no. 1, p. 40-42 (July 1977). This work also established the feasibility of achieving the required fiber core alignment tolerances.

U.S. patent no. 4,730,198 (Brown et.al.) extends the V-groove fiber mounting techniques, regarding optimizing the alignment of optical sources (LED or laser)

relative to a fiber optic silicon V-groove was treated by Balliet et.al., IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin vol. 24, no. 2, p. 1158-1160 (July 1981).

Methodology for preferred chemical etching of GaAs is given in Commerford and Zory, APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS vol. 25, no. 4, p. 208-210 (Aug. 15, 1974) and Tsang and Wang, APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS vol. 28, no. 1, p. 44-46 (Jan. 1976). The extension of fiber V-groove structures to GaAs substrates with self-aligned monolithically integrated lasers was shown by Brady et.al., in the IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin vol. 26, no. 11, p. 5993-5995 (April 1994). Thus, it is clearly recognized that either silicon or GaAs V-grooving techniques may be economically used.

In U.S. patent no. 4,732,446 (Gipson et.al.) optical fibers were embedded in the body of a printed circuit board and interfaced with discrete chip carriers to create a simultaneous optical and electrical data bus network. Multiple printed circuit board layers, separated by aluminum heat sink plates, could be stacked and a card edge connector could form the interface to incoming data cables. Because of the multiplicity of chip carrier interfaces the modal noise and optical power losses of this structure are expected to significantly exceed those of the present invention.

U.S. Patent no. 5,155,786 (Jacobowitz et.al.) describes an apparatus and method for interfacing external optical fibers into a fluid-sealed multichip module package, and provides for direct fiber attachment to optical sources or detectors within the module. The active optical components are attached to an optical submount, known as an optical sub-assembly, which is attached electrically to the substrate using "controlled collapse chip connection" process (called the C-4 (Controlled Collapsed Chip Connection) process). The C-4 (Controlled Collapsed Chip Connection) process is described on pages 30, 366, 1032, 1080, 1084 and 1135 in a book entitled "Microelectronics Packaging Handbook" by R. R. Tummala and E. J. Rymaszewski copyrighted in 1989 and published by Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Prior art document US 5,168,537 discloses a connector system according to the preamble of Claim 1. A plug is inserted into a receptacle comprising an optical prism which redirects light from the plug to a collimating lens in a module to which the receptacle is mounted. An optical device is part of the module and located on top of the collimating lens.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The technical problem of the present invention is to provide an optical connector system with improved alignment accuracy of the optical parts.

Therefore the invention provides an optical connector system according to Claim 1. Preferred variations of the invention are given in the dependent claims.

In other words, the invention can be explained as

follows:

The invention provides a connector for supporting a large number of fibers in a single cable by holding each fiber in a keyed V-groove which carries and interlocks each fiber.

A receptacle assembly having optic fibers is mounted in a Thermal Conduction Module (TCM) type of MCM.

The invention provides a pluggable connector system design for simultaneous alignment of optical fiber arrays through the TCM side wall and, allows this connection to be separated and remade without disassembly of the TCM. It is important that the fiber receptacle within the TCM is positioned in a module which may be made from a glass-ceramic substrate using the C-4 (Controlled Collapsed Chip Connection) grid and process to provide opto-mechanical alignment with pre-selected semiconductor chip sites on the substrate, eliminating conventional leads and wiring needed to supply the electrical connections for signals or power.

Advantages of being able to disconnect and re-plug the fiber interface without disassembly of the TCM are increased I/O bandwidth, scalability, increased reliability, availability and serviceability, enabling simple re-configuration of the external optical channels with different chip sites and functions internal to the TCM. This invention may use the C4 (Controlled Collapse Chip Connection) technology to align optical fibers in the receptacle with pre-selected chip sites, and by its ability to connect optical fibers to chip sites without requiring the fiber to be positioned over the chips where it could interfere with cooling structures that are in physical contact with the top side of the chips. Thermal coefficient of expansion match between the silicon receptacle and the glass-ceramic substrate guarantee the preservation of opto-mechanical alignments achieved with the C4 process.

Pluggability is also significant in enabling hybrid mixes of pluggable copper coax (or other transmission-line media) with pluggable optical fibers on the same MCM substrate. The design of a compatible pluggable copper connector is described in the co-referenced patent applications.

Of the many potential uses of this invention, a few of the preferred examples are described herein.

This invention provides an enabling technology to more fully exploit the benefits of a coupled, parallel processing system; examples include recent supercomputers from IBM which use between 8 and 32 Reduced Instruction Set Computing (RISC) processors configured in parallel, or high performance coupling facilities based on air-cooled or water-cooled processors. Using the invention does not depend on the network protocols, so either single-instruction and multiple data (SIMD) or multiple-instruction and multiple data (MIMD) architectures can be accommodated.

Telecommunication systems have been restricted by the requirements of switching large numbers of channels in an efficient manner, and the switching hub has

become a bottleneck for telecommunication networks. Although the electronics for implementing switch functions is well understood, telecommunication networks have been limited by the relatively large size of interconnection hardware, the large number of I/O's required on the chips and modules, and the effective bandwidth for the I/O connections.

This invention enables a significant increase in the number of fiber optic inputs/output (I/O) lines connectable to a module by enabling a cluster (multiplicity) of optical fibers to be connected to each of several distinct pluggable connectors which may be provided along one or more edges of a module. By increasing the number of inputs/outputs (I/Os) of a module and the number of optical fiber lines to each connector, it becomes possible to handle a larger number of switching networks in a telecommunication or computer module using current VLSI (very large scale integration) technology, and to make significantly smaller and less expensive modules using currently available technology. Examples include a significant reduction in the size of the IBM ESCON directors, compact switches for isochronous networks such as Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and intelligent hubs for networks or switch fabrics such as broadband integrated services digital networks (ISDN). Nonblocking crossbar switching modules are examples of packaging which may have side entry fiber (also see U.S. patent applications serial numbers 08/101 120, 08/101 121, and 08/101 118 regarding combinations of optical fiber and coaxial connectors, and large matrices of connectors, including hybrid surface connectors and the sealed modules with thin-film connections to connectors).

The pluggable optical connector provided by this invention makes it possible to manually re-configure computer or telecommunication channels to the I/Os of a module, which was not available with prior fixed (non-pluggable) connectors. This invention now enables optical channels to be easily removed from I/Os of a module and to be easily reinserted into other I/O receptacles in the same module to reconnect optical fiber lines to different chips in the same module, or to different modules, having different functions. This allows quick, easy reconfiguration of a network without interrupting service to non-affected I/Os on the module, such as the previously required powering down, disassembly, and reconnection of lines to a module(s) having unpluggable I/O connections.

For example, the invention has potential application in a microprocessor-to-memory data bus provided in a backplane of a computer system. Conventional computer bus structures connect to modules using either optical fiber bit-serial transmission (for relatively low bandwidths of a few hundred MHz) or copper coaxial cable bit-parallel transmission (for bandwidths greater than a few hundred MHz using byte-parallel transmission). Also, several bit-serial optical fiber lines can be operated to provide parallel transmission, so that together they

can handle a channel with a much higher effective bandwidth. This invention can accommodate many different modes of data transfer, and offers the advantage of allowing a processor to use only as much bandwidth as required for a given application, and to add bandwidth as the system grows.

An increase in the number of effective I/Os of a module may be obtained by using time, frequency, or spatial multiplexing on each optical fiber to provide a large number of channels per optical fiber to further utilize the large bandwidth available with optical fibers to the I/Os of a module. Future computer and telecommunication systems may require use multiplexing, such as wavelength-division multiplexing schemes for optical fibers.

The availability of easily disconnectable and reconnectable connectors, other than conventional module pins, provides an additional capability for functional alternating current (AC) testing of the module chips and substrate. Conventional test methods for MCMs involve a combination of continuity direct current DC tests to establish that the circuit pathways within the substrate are operational, and functional AC tests of the module and chip operation. Existing test systems are expensive and complicated by the need for probes which do not affect operation of the module or non-contact tests using high-power lasers and scanning electron microscopy. This invention provides a way to communicate test signals to a module without using its pins or external probes, allowing the module functions to be tested more quickly, and repeatedly after the module is installed.

Further, the invention improves a building block (module) for telecommunication systems that increases their high bandwidth data channels, which for example may be used between microprocessors and direct access storage devices (DASD), such as the Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks (RAID) which is currently in use. When the bandwidth of the I/O bussing is made sufficiently high, it becomes possible to configure array DASD at very low cost to enhance the function of a computing enterprise.

This invention provides the following unique features:

1. A pluggable connector receptacle made of semiconductor material, such as silicon which can be fabricated with conventional manufacturing materials and processes, and the material having a thermal expansion coefficient matched to material in a module receiving the receptacle.
2. A pluggable connector receptacle for a cluster of optical fibers in which the cluster comprises a large number of fibers, for example, 32 optical fibers.
3. A pluggable receptacle embedded in an edge(s) of a module, such as a Multi-Layer Glass Ceramic (MLGC) module. Precise mechanical means is provided with the receptacle for optical alignment, fine

adjustment, and retention for an optical fiber cluster connector containing a large number of fibers, for example 63 fibers.

4. An ability to embedded many optical fiber connectors per edge.

(For example, 6 connectors having 63 fibers/connector may be embedded in each 5 inch edge of a TCM to add 192 optical transmission fibers per TCM edge and adding a total of up to 768 optical fibers per TCM when using all of its sides).

5. Bar laser transmitters and receivers, support circuits, and copper power and control lines may be self-contained within any pluggable, cluster connector.

6. A dust plug and a wrap plug for optoelectronic test capability. A "wrap plug" conventionally provides a closed-loop self-test for electric functionality.

7. A side-entry connector in a module enables insertion of a plug into a self-aligning embedded silicon receptacle.

8. A pluggable connector which may contain multiple tiers of stacked layers of optical fibers.

9. V-grooves may be fabricated in graded depth silicon materials to enable optical fibers to slope upwards for close coupling of fiber ends to surface located photonic devices. Significantly improved light transfer efficiencies are achieved in combination with flared core optical fibers at connector interfaces.

10. A continuous glass rod lens transversely positioned across a multiplicity of butting plug/receptacle fiber ends in a connector makes a simple and inexpensive collimated light transition within the connector's receptacle and disconnectable plug.

11. Another type of collimated light transition control in the connector at the receptacle-to-plug interface may be provided by GRIN (Graded Refractive Index) lens.

12. A capture angle is formed at the contact between a plug and its receptacle for each layer of optical fibers in a ribbon cable connected by the connector to obtain precise vertical alignment of ends of all optical fibers in each layer of fibers in a connector.

An object of this invention is to provide a pluggable optical fiber connector for a module, such as for a thermal conduction module (TCM), a single chip module (SCM) and a multi-chip module (MCM).

Another object of this invention is to connect/disconnect fiber cables used to transmit either bit-serial or bit-parallel fiber-optic signals. In the case of bit-parallel signals on plural parallel fibers, CCDs (charge coupled devices) or linear diode-array photoreceivers with shift register output at video data rates may be used.

Another object of this invention is to support receptacle members of pluggable connectors along the edges of a multi-layer glass ceramic (MLGC) substrate to avoid interfering with a cooling structure on a major surface of the module on which semiconductor chips are mounted, or with pins that may be mounted on the other major surface of the module.

A further object of this invention is to obtain precise capture angles, easily manufactured by etched silicon elements to precisely align, mate, and retain densely spaced optical fibers in a easily disconnectable miniature connector.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a multiplicity of pluggable connector members along the edges of a TCM or MCM as I/O or specialized ports supplemental to metal pin I/Os of the module.

Still another object of this invention is to provide multi-tier pluggable connectors.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention may best be understood with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIGURE 1 is a cut away perspective view of a thermal conduction module illustrating the pluggable member of the connector system in a mated and unmated position.

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of mated connector members, showing mechanical and optical alignment means, and, the fiber end-facet reflection coupling upwards to the underside of the semiconductor chip integrated photonic receiver.

FIGURE 3 is an exploded view of the embedded silicon receptacle of the pluggable connector, showing the crossed cylinder coupling lens v-groove fiber carrier, and, the wider pitch of chips to TCM bolt-holes.

FIGURE 4 shows an exploded view of the embedded silicon receptacle with access channels to the underside of the semiconductor edge, and, method of bonding to the substrate.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged partial cross-section of the embedded silicon guidance actuation structure, showing optical coupling into an open via up to the photonic receiver on the underside of the C-4 bonded semiconductor.

tor chip.

FIGURE 6A shows the dual-tier configuration of the embedded silicon receptacle.

FIGURE 6B shows a dual-tier optical fiber with grin lens segments at the fiber ends.

FIGURE 7 is a partial cross-sectional elevation of the pluggable member of the connector system, with lateral position adjustment cam, and, spring-loaded retention devices and detents.

FIGURE 8 shows an exploded view of the pluggable member of the connector system with low-profile connector housing.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIGURE 1 is an isometric view of a partially sectioned TCM 1, with lower frame 2 and upper frame with integral cold plate 3. Bolts 10 secure the upper frame 3 to lower frame 2 with compression seal 5. The integral cold plate 3 exchanges heat away from semiconductor chips 6, and, provides a protective enclosure for chips 6 and substrate 4. Slot 7 for receiving the pluggable receptacle part 8 is formed by a well in the lower frame 2 and reference surface of a lateral adjustment bracket 9, attached to the upper frame 3 by cap screws 11. Optical fiber ribbon cable 15 interfaces to corresponding fiber studs across a transverse cylinder coupling lens mounted in the embedded receptacle member 19 (not shown).

The reference surface of lateral adjustment bracket 9 has a protrusion for engaging the guide slot 12 of the pluggable cluster connector assembly 8. Lateral adjustment of the right angle bracket 9 is accomplished by loosening cap screws 11, rotating eccentric cam 13, and retightening cap screws 11.

FIGURE 2 is a cross-section of the connector system in the mated position. optical fiber 15 in cluster assembly 8 is inserted into slot 7 across spring loaded ball 16 which, under compression, forces the leading section of the pluggable member 8 against the reference guide plane of bracket 9 and maintains engagement of the protrusion and guide slot 12. This aligns optical fibers 15 with the transverse cylindrical coupling lens 17 and embedded receptacle optical fibers 21.

The optical signal path is completed by turning end-facet 26 reflections up to integrated photoreceiver in semiconductor chip 6. Mechanical auto-alignment is effected and assured by capture of the pluggable member into the opposed angled edges 18 of the embedded silicon actuation structure with autostop at the butt position of fiber 15 to cylinder lens 16.

FIGURE 3 is an exploded view of the embedded silicon receptacle 19. This subassembly is batch fabricated from silicon wafers by an ordered sequence of lith-

ographic masking and preferential etching process steps (e.g., Chemical etch with KOH). Silicon wafers saw cut along the crystallographic plane specified by Miller indices (100) produces facets 23 on upper silicon chip 24 and lower silicon chip 22, with included angle of 114 degrees (sidewall angle of 57 degrees), and, after dicing through the crystallographic plane specified by Miller indices (100) and stacking chip pair 22 and 24 the receptacle included angle is 72 degrees. The vertex of the 57 degree angle forms the optical mount for cylinder lens 17, transverse to fiber array 21. By preferentially etching along (111), 90 degree V-groove mounts 25 are formed for the optical fiber mounts. The wafers for platforms 22 and 24 must be processed on their opposite surfaces to produce alignment grooves 31 and 32 and a pad array under platform 22 for mounting the silicon assembly during embedment in the substrate. After dicing the grooved platforms 22 and 24 from their parent wafers, suitable short length fibers 21 are mounted and bonded into lower platform 22 to a depth of half their clad diameter (63 microns). Upper platform 24 is brought into proximity of platform 22 and corresponding open v-grooves capture the upper half-diameter of the optical fibers, seat over them, and are bonded to complete the receptacle optical assembly. All optical fibers 21 are oriented with polished end-facets 26 overhanging by a predetermined length the silicon platform sandwich to provide the lightwave signal path to the photonic receiver integrated into the semiconductor chips 6 on the surface of the multichip substrate.

A potentially simplifying alternate embodiment is to eliminate the crossed cylinder lens 17, and, to replace the fiber studs with equal length studs of grin lens media with end-face facets to reflect optical data signals up to the photonic receiver.

Significant optical design benefits would be realized by alleviating alignment tolerances at both optical fiber interfaces, and increased light collection efficiency with the grin-lens' increased numerical aperture (i.e., light cone angle).

The problem of aligning the optical axes of optical fibers across connector gaps can be minimized by introducing a grin-lens segment 20 on each side of the connector gap to produce a collimated light transition instead of conventional approaches of trying to get the fiber end faces close enough to collect the conjugate diverging light cones. Thus, in FIGURES 2 and 3, grin studs are positioned in the v-grooves of the receptacle and pluggable members of the connector system at suitable mutual separation distance to effect collimation. In the case of laser transmitters, a grin-lens positioned one focal length distance from the lasing junction can be effective in reducing the divergence and significantly improve collection efficiency of light launched into the receiving optical fiber.

The lens/fiber interface is in physical contact in this design, which minimizes reflection loss and improves plug repeatability.

The alternate embodiment using GRIN lenses is more tolerant to misalignment, which makes up for the additional reflection-induced loss at the glass-air interface. In either case, an advantage of this connector is the achievement of repeatable low connection loss without the need for index-matching gels.

FIGURE 4 illustrates a partial exploded view of a substrate edge with a well 33 for embedding the silicon optical subassembly receptacle member 19 of the pluggable connector system. At the bottom of the well 33 is an array of metal pads 34 for reflow bonding to the corresponding pad array on the underside of the silicon receptacle structure 19. The bonding alloy used is a eutectic 73% Gold/27% Indium with a liquidus/solidus temperature of 451 degrees Centigrade.

The well is created in the ceramic substrate by punching an appropriate opening in the affected green sheets and filling the opening with a compatible slurry containing a particulate matter of a higher sintering temperature than the substrate composition. The number of layers containing the non-sinterable openings is calculated to control the depth of the desired well, after planarization considerations. The first sinterable layer below the stack of non sinterable openings contains the punched and filled vias for the array of metal pads 34. After sintering, sizing and planarization of the substrate, the non sinterable particulate material is removed from the cavity.

The silicon receptacle structure 19 is registered and reflowed to pad array 34 at the bottom of well 33. During the reflow operation the alignment grooves 31 and 32 on the top surface of the silicon subassembly 19 are engaged by a vacuum-assisted alignment tool and adjusted to proper registration with the C-4 array of the chip site pair along its edge. This positions the silicon subassembly flush with the planarized surface of the substrate 4 and aligns the fiber ends 26 at the rear of the lower silicon platform 22 with the extended C-4 pad grid of the two adjacent chip sites 29.

After solidification of the Gold-Indium alloy bond to pads 34, a perimeter band is placed about the substrate so that sealing plugs are introduced to the triangular openings formed by the angled edges 18 of the silicon receptacle member 19. With the plugs secured in place, a polyimide resin is used to encapsulate the silicon receptacle structure 19 and cured. The top surface is then subjected to a skim grind and polish operation to establish a final planarization of the top surface and the encapsulated regions.

Access channels 30, formed in the above described method for creating the silicon receptacle well, are now in alignment with the fiber elements 21 contained in the v-groove mounts of silicon receptacle 19. As shown in FIGURE 3, fiber elements 21 are disposed with beveled end-facet 26 to penetrate access channel 30 directly below photonic receivers 36 on semiconductor chip 6.

FIGURE 5 shows a partial cross section of the embedded optical subassembly which comprises the inter-

faces 17, 18 between the pluggable connector member 8 and pluggable receptacle member 19, and the optical transition 21,26 to opened via 35 to the photonic receiver 36 integrated into the semiconductor chip 6. The electrical signals and power to photonic receiver 36 are provided by conventional electrical interconnections used in TCM and MCM multilayer substrate 4 wiring by vias 37 and thin films 38. The broken-line illustrates the light cone emerging from fiber facet 26 and illuminating photonic receiver 36. For an optoelectronic integrated circuit (OEIC) chip, a vertically emitting or etched mirror laser transmitter may be positioned at location 36 to communicate in the reverse direction from the photonic receiver's signal inputs.

FIGURE 6A shows an alternate embodiment for duplex communication, or, for increasing the number of I/O's of the TCM or MCM. Shown in FIGURE 6A is the dual-tier stackability of the receptacle member of the pluggable connection system. Optical fibers 15 in the upper tier interface at cylinder lens 17, followed by a core-flared transition optical fiber 21, 26 mounted in an upward graded slope v-groove to more closely optically couple the fiber to the highly diverging light cone from a laser chip flip-mounted (junction down) on the surface of the multichip substrate. The graded slope silicon v-groove is created by photolithographic masking a trapezoid of (100) cut crystal during preferential etching, and, otherwise, following the process description given above for forming lower silicon platform 22. The less stringent requirement for coupling to receivers naturally places the lower tier at greater substrate depth. Laser array bars can be mounted on the surface of the multichip substrate between semiconductor chips 6, or, along the substrate periphery at the access channels 33. Serializing and encoding circuits may be integrated in the semiconductor chips and wired to the laser transmitters through the thin film wiring on the multichip substrate surface.

FIGURE 6B illustrates the dual-tier pluggable and embedded optical fiber interface with grin lens segments 14 at the fiber end faces. Tri-level silicon support members are modified to provide appropriate limited engagement.

FIGURE 7 illustrates a partial cross-sectional elevation view of the pluggable connector system in the mated position. The pluggable connector assembly 8 is shown in slot 7 with bracket 9, cam 13, cap screws 11, and protrusion aligned in guide slot 12. Spring-loaded elements 16 are shown in their detents pressing assembly 8 against and along the upper reference surface of bracket 9.

FIGURE 8 illustrates an exploded isometric view of the pluggable connector member 8. The lower silicon guide block 41 is shown with optical fibers 15 in preferentially etched V-groove mounts on the upper surface and keyed slot 45 on the lower surface. Upper guide block 40 is the mirror image conjugate of lower guide block 41. The lower silicon carrier member 41 is placed



in the lower plastic housing 48 so that rib 44 engages groove 45. Retention ears 42 provide positive locking of the fiber ribbon cable 43 into retention well 46 in the lower connector housing 48. Similar corresponding features lock the upper guide block 40 to rib retention well 45 on the upper surface of upper guide block 40 interlock with the semi-buried fibers 15 to complete the fiber carrier support assembly 8. Upper plastic housing 47 and lower plastic housing 48 are assembly bonded together. Ridged surface 49 provides non-slip handling.

When optical ports are not in use, the lens 17 can be protected with a dust cover or protective plug. This plug has the same design as the pluggable connector shown in FIGURE 8, but without the associated optics. It consists of simply the connector assembly with a piece of etched silicon that mates with the embedded connector to cover the cylindrical lens. A similar cover can be conceived for the pluggable side of the connector when it is not in use.

As an additional enhancement, the connector shown in FIGURE 8 can be modified for use as a wrap plug for optoelectronic testing. Adjacent optical fibers 15 would be fusion spliced together so that an optical output signal from the module would be wrapped to the adjacent input signal. The use of wrap and protect plugs makes it possible to fabricate a multichip module with several partitioned edge connectors and then use only a few connections in the application. The remaining connection ports can be covered with wrap or protect plugs when not in use. The additional capacity can be added at any time by removing the protect/wrap plug and inserting a pluggable connector. This provides extensibility in the application.

It should be understood that the above-described embodiments of this application are presented as examples and not as limitations. Modification may occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the invention is not to be regarded as being limited by the embodiments disclosed herein, but as defined by the appended claims.

## Claims

1. An optical signal connector system for coupling an optical cable to an electronic module (1), comprising

a cable with a multiplicity of optical fibers (15) supported in the cable for communicating optical signals,

a module with electrical connections (37, 38) in the module (1) connecting to one or more electronic chips (6) on the module (1), a photonic receiver (36), transmitter or transceiver being fixed to the module (1),

a photonic receptacle (19) supported in an edge of the module (1) receiving a plug means (8) supporting an end of the optical cable,

the plug means (8) further comprising

a plug guide (40, 41) for clamping ends of optical fibers (15) in the cable, and

the receptacle (19) further comprising

lens means (17) to communicate light between the ends of the optical fibers (15) in the cable and the receptacle (19),

characterized in that:

the receptacle (19) comprises a recess which is formed with surfaces inclined with regard to each other by an edge inclination angle so as to form an edge enclosing a plug interface angle,

the plug means (8) is provided with surfaces inclined with respect to each other at an end of the plug guide (40, 41) said surfaces being arranged for engaging the edge formed in the receptacle (19),

the receptacle (19) comprises a plurality of receptacle optical fibers (21), a module end (26) of each receptacle optical fiber (21) being supported in optical alignment with one of that photonic receiver (36), transmitter or transceiver fixed to the module (1), a plug end of each receptacle optical fiber (21) being supported at a vertex formed by the inclined surfaces in the receptacle (19),

the plug guide (40, 41) is arranged to clamp the ends of the optical fibers (15) in the cable in a fixed inter-relationship identical to the fixed inter-relationship between the plug ends of the receptacle optical fibers (21),

said lens means (17) are arranged in the vertex of said edge so as to communicate light between the ends of the optical fibers (15) in the cable and mating plug ends of receptacle optical fibers (21).

2. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 1, wherein:

the lens means (17) comprises a light transmitting rod (17) fastened in the vertex of said inclined edges in the receptacle (19) for communicating light signals between mating optical fibers (15, 21) in the plug (8) and receptacle (19).

3. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 1, further comprising:  
a GRIN lens (20) fastened to the plug end of each receptacle optical fiber (21) for communicating light signals with a mating optical fiber (15) in the plug (8). 5
  
4. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 1, wherein:  
  
the cable consists of an array of one or more layers of optical fibers (15) in a ribbon jacket (43), each optical fiber (15) being capable of communicating an independent sequence of optical signals, the plug guide (40, 41) clamping each layer of optical fibers in the cable, and a conjugate angle formed at the end of each layer, and  
  
the receptacle (19) is formed with a plug interface angle for each layer of optical fibers (15) supported by the plug (8). 10
  
5. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 4, wherein: 15  
  
the cable has a single layer of optical fibers (15), the plug guide (40, 41) supporting the ends of the optical fibers (15) in the cable in a plane, and the receptacle (19) supporting the plug ends of the receptacle optical fibers (21) in a corresponding plane. 20
  
6. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 4, wherein 25  
  
the cable has multiple layers of optical fibers (15),  
  
the plug guide (40, 41) supporting the ends of the optical fibers (15) in each layer in the cable in a plane, and 30  
  
the receptacle (19) supporting plug ends of the receptacle optical fibers (21) in multiple layers matching the ends of the layers in the plug (8), and 35  
  
the module ends (26) of the fibers (21) in the multiple layers in the receptacle (19) being formed to fan out into a plane in which the module ends (26) and being in light signal alignment with the photonic receivers (36), transmitters or transceivers. 40
  
7. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 3, further comprising:  
a plug alignment mechanism (9, 11, 12, 13, 16) built into the receptacle (19) for aligning the plug means (8) when the plug is engaged with the receptacle (19), the plug alignment mechanism (9, 11, 12, 13, 16) moving the one or more layers in the plug (8) laterally along the vertex of each plug interface angle formed in the receptacle (19) to maximize light transmission between mating fibers (15, 21) in the receptacle (19) and plug (8). 45
  
8. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 7, wherein the module (1) comprises ceramic, silicon, and/or glass with embedded wiring (37, 38) comprising, and 50  
one surface of the module (1) has one or more electronic chips (6) electrically connected to some of the embedded wiring (37, 38) in the module (1) for distributing electronic signals communicating with light signals received/transmitted by the photonic receivers (36), transmitters or transceivers supported by the module (1). 55
  
9. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 8, further comprising:  
thermal cooling means (3) engaging either or both surface(s) of the module (1). 60
  
10. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 9, wherein 65  
each major surface of the module (1) is mountable with chips (6), thermal cooling means (3), and photonic receivers (36), transmitters or transceivers without interfering with connectability and disconnectability of the plug (8) and receptacle (19). 70
  
11. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 10, wherein 75  
each edge of the module (1) allows one or more receptacles (19) to be supported therein without plug connection and disconnection to each receptacle (19) interfering with use of any major surface of the module (1) for mounting electronic chips (6), thermal cooling means (3), photonic receivers (36), transmitters and transceivers for enabling large numbers of optical fibers (15) to be connected to a single module (1). 80
  
12. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 11, further comprising:  
receptacle support means (22, 24) holding the receptacle optical fibers, the receptacle support means (22, 24) being made of ceramic, silicon, and/or glass with embedded wiring (21) enabling the receptacle support means (22, 24) to be fastened to an indentation (33) in an edge of the module (1) by a fastening process (34) used for binding electronic chips (6), photonic receivers (36), transmitters or transceivers to the module. 85

13. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 12, in which the fastening process further comprises:  
a Controlled Collapsed Chip Connection (C4) process.

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14. An optical signal connector system as defined in claim 12, wherein  
one or more optical fibers (21) in the receptacle (19) do not have a mating optical fiber (15) in the plug (8) to enable a receptacle (19) to be used with a plug (8) having less optical fibers (15) than in the receptacle (19) to obtain scalability in the size of a cable (15) which can be used with any plug (8).

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15. An optical signal connector system as defined in any one of claims 1-14 comprising:

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a plurality of said receptacles (19) supported in one or more edges of one said module (1),

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a plurality of said plug means (8) each formed over an end of a respective optical cable,

wherein each receptacle (19) of the plurality is formed with said inclined edges and each plug (8) is formed with conjugate inclined edges for at least one said receptacle (19).

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16. An optical connector system for engaging a plurality of optical cables to an electronic module (1) as defined in claim 15, comprising:

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a lens (17) supported against the ends of the receptacle fibers (21) in each connector in the vertex of the interface angle for mating with corresponding fibers (15) in a cable supported by a matching plug (8).

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## Patentansprüche

40

1. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale zum Verbinden eines Lichtleiterkabels mit einem Elektronik-Modul (1), umfassend:

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ein Kabel mit einer Vielzahl von Lichtleitfasern (15), die in dem Kabel gelagert sind zum Übertragen von Lichtsignalen,

einen Modul mit elektrischen Verbindungen (37, 38) in dem Modul (1), die einen oder mehrere Elektronik-Chip(s) (6) auf dem Modul (1), einen an dem Modul (1) befestigten Lichtempfänger (36), -sender oder -sender/-empfänger verbinden,

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eine Licht-Buchse (19), die an einem Rand des Moduls (1) gelagert ist, die eine Steckeinrich-

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tung (8) aufnimmt, die ein Ende des Lichtleiterkabels hält,

wobei die Steckeinrichtung (8) weiter umfaßt eine Steckerführung (40, 41) zum Einklemmen der Enden von Lichtleitfasern (15) in dem Kabel und die Buchse (19) weiter umfaßt Linsenmittel (17), um Licht zwischen den Enden der Lichtleitfasern (15) in dem Kabel und der Buchse (19) zu übertragen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß:

die Buchse (19) eine Ausnehmung umfaßt, die mit Flächen gebildet wird, die zueinander um einen Randneigungswinkel geneigt sind, um einen Rand zu bilden, der einen Stecker-Grenzflächenwinkel einschließt,

die Steckeinrichtung (8) mit Flächen versehen ist, die an einem Ende der Steckerführung (40, 41) gegeneinander geneigt sind, wobei die genannten Flächen so angeordnet sind, daß sie mit dem Rand, der in der Buchse (19) gebildet wird, in Eingriff gelangen,

die Buchse (19) eine Vielzahl von buchsenseitigen Lichtleitfasern (21) enthält, ein modulseitiges Ende (26) jeder Lichtleitfaser (21) der Buchse in optischer Ausrichtung mit einem der Lichtempfänger (36), -sender oder -sender/-empfänger gelagert ist, die an dem Modul (1) befestigt sind, ein steckerseitiges Ende jeder Lichtleitfaser (21) der Buchse an einem Scheitel gelagert ist, der durch die geneigten Flächen in der Buchse (19) gebildet wird,

die Steckerführung (40, 41) so angeordnet ist, daß die Enden der Lichtleitfasern (15) in dem Kabel in einer festgelegten Beziehung festgeklemmt werden, die mit der festgelegten Beziehung zwischen den steckerseitigen Enden der Lichtleitfasern (21) der Buchse identisch ist,

wobei die genannten Linsenmittel (17) in dem Scheitel des genannten Randes so angeordnet sind, daß sie Licht zwischen den Enden der Lichtleitfasern (15) in dem Kabel und entsprechenden Steckerenden der Lichtleitfasern (21) der Buchse übertragen.

2. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 1, bei dem :

die Linsenmittel (17) einen Licht übertragenden Stab (17) umfassen, der im Scheitel der genannten geneigten Ränder in der Buchse (19) befestigt ist zur Übertragung von Lichtsignalen zwischen den entsprechenden Lichtleitfasern (15, 21) in dem Stecker (8) und der Buchse (19).

3. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 1, weiter umfassend:  
eine Linse mit abgestuftem Brechungsindex, abgekürzt als GRIN (= Graded Refractive Index)-Linse (20), die an dem steckerseitigen Ende jeder Lichtleitfaser (21) der Buchse befestigt ist zum Übertragen von Lichtsignalen zu einer entsprechenden Lichtleitfaser (15) in dem Stecker (8).
4. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 1, bei dem
- das Kabel aus einer Anordnung von einer oder mehreren Lage(n) von Lichtleitfasern (15) in einer Bandummantelung (43) besteht, wobei jede Lichtleitfaser (15) in der Lage ist, eine unabhängige Folge von Lichtsignalen zu übertragen, die Steckerführung (40, 41) jede Lage von Lichtleitfasern in dem Kabel festklemmt, und ein Ergänzungswinkel am Ende jeder Lage gebildet wird, und
- die Buchse (19) gebildet wird mit einem Stecker-Grenzflächenwinkel für jede Lage der Lichtleitfasern (15), die durch den Stecker (8) gehalten wird.
5. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 4, bei dem
- das Kabel eine einzige Lage von Lichtleitfasern (15) aufweist, die Steckerführung (40, 41) die Enden der Lichtleitfasern (15) in dem Kabel in einer Ebene hält, und die Buchse (19) die steckerseitigen Enden der Lichtleitfasern (21) der Buchse in einer entsprechenden Ebene hält.
6. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 4, bei dem
- das Kabel mehrere Lagen von Lichtleitfasern (15) aufweist,
- die Steckerführung (40, 41) die Enden der Lichtleitfasern (15) in jeder Lage in dem Kabel in einer Ebene hält und
- die Buchse (19) die steckerseitigen Enden der Lichtleitfasern (21) der Buchse in mehreren Lagen hält, die mit den Enden der Lagen in dem Stecker (8) übereinstimmen, und
- die modulseitigen Enden (26) der Fasern (21) in den mehreren Lagen in der Buchse (19) gebildet werden, um in eine Ebene aufzufächern, in der die modulseitigen Enden (26) in Ausrichtung sind mit den Lichtsignalen der Lichtempfänger (36), -sender oder -sender/-empfänger.
7. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 3, weiter umfassend:  
einen Stecker-Ausrichtmechanismus (9, 11, 12, 13, 16), der in die Buchse (19) zum Ausrichten der Steckermittel (8) eingebaut ist, wenn der Stecker mit der Buchse (19) in Eingriff kommt, wobei der Stecker-Ausrichtmechanismus (9, 11, 12, 13, 16) die eine oder mehreren Lage(n) in dem Stecker (8) seitlich längs des Scheitels jedes Stecker-Grenzflächenwinkels bewegt, der in der Buchse (19) gebildet wird, um die Lichtübertragung zwischen entsprechenden Fasern (15, 21) in der Buchse (19) und dem Stecker (8) zu maximieren.
8. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 7, bei dem
- der Modul (1) Keramik, Silizium und/oder Glas mit eingebetteter Verdrahtung (37, 38) enthält und
- eine Fläche des Moduls (1) einen oder mehrere Elektronik-Chip(s) (6) aufweist, der (die) elektrisch mit einem Teil der eingebetteten Verdrahtung (37, 38) in dem Modul (1) verbunden ist (sind) zum Verteilen elektronischer Signale, die mit Lichtsignalen kommunizieren, die von den Lichtempfängern (36), -sendern oder -sendern/-empfängern empfangen / gesendet wurden, die von dem Modul (1) getragen werden.
9. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 8, weiter umfassend:  
thermische Kühlmittel (3), die eine oder beide Fläche(n) des Moduls erfassen.
10. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 9, bei dem
- auf jeder Hauptfläche des Moduls (1) Chips (6), thermische Kühlmittel (3) und Lichtempfänger (36), -sender oder -sender/-empfänger montierbar sind, ohne die Verbindbarkeit und Trennbarkeit des Steckers (8) und der Buchse (19) zu stören.
11. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 10, bei dem
- jeder Rand des Moduls (1) es zuläßt, daß eine oder mehrere Buchse(n) (19) darin gelagert wird (werden), ohne daß die Steckverbindung und Trennung jeder Buchse (19) mit der Benutzung irgendeiner Hauptfläche des Moduls (1) für das Montieren von Elektronik-Chips (6), thermischen Kühlmitteln (3), Lichtempfängern (36), -sendern und -sendern/-empfängern gestört wird, um zu ermöglichen, daß große Anzahlen von Lichtleitfasern (15) mit einem einzigen Modul (1) verbunden werden.
12. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach An-

spruch 11, weiter umfassend:

Haltemittel (22, 24) für die Buchse, die die Lichtleitfasern der Buchse halten, wobei die Haltemittel (22, 24) für die Buchse aus Keramik, Silizium und/oder Glas mit eingebetteter Verdrahtung (21) hergestellt sind, die es ermöglichen, daß die Haltemittel (22, 24) für die Buchse an einer Einbuchtung (33) in einem Rand des Moduls (1) mittels eines Befestigungsprozesses (34) befestigt werden, der für das Verbinden von Elektronik-Chips (6), Lichtempfängern (36), -sendern oder -sendern/-empfängern an dem Modul benutzt wird.

13. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 12, bei dem der Befestigungsprozeß weiter umfaßt:  
einen Chip-Verbindungsprozeß mit gesteuertem Einsinken, abgekürzt als C4 (=Controlled Collapsed Chip Connection)-Prozeß.

14. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach Anspruch 12, bei dem  
eine oder mehrere Lichtleitfaser(n) (21) in der Buchse (19) keine entsprechende Lichtleitfaser (15) in dem Stecker (8) besitzt (besitzen), um zu ermöglichen, daß eine Buchse (19) mit einem Stecker (8) benutzt werden kann, der weniger Lichtleitfasern (15) aufweist als in der Buchse (19), um eine Skalierbarkeit in der Größe eines Kabels (15) zu erhalten, das mit jedem Stecker (8) benutzt werden kann.

15. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-14, umfassend:

eine Vielzahl der genannten Buchsen (19), die in einem oder mehreren Rand (Rändern) eines genannten Moduls (1) gelagert werden,

eine Vielzahl der genannten Steckermittel (8), von denen jedes über einem Ende eines entsprechenden Lichtleitkabels gebildet wird,

wobei jede Buchse (19) der Vielzahl gebildet wird mit den genannten geneigten Rändern und jeder Stecker (8) gebildet wird mit ergänzenden geneigten Rändern für zumindest eine genannte Buchse (19).

16. Steckverbindersystem für Lichtsignale zum Verbinden einer Vielzahl von Lichtleitkabeln mit einem Elektronik-Modul nach Anspruch (15), umfassend:  
eine Linse (17), die gegen die Enden der Fasern (21) der Buchse in jedem Verbinder im Scheitel des Grenzflächenwinkels gelagert ist für das Verbinden mit entsprechenden Fasern (15) in einem Kabel, das durch einen entsprechenden Stecker (8) gehalten wird.

## Revendications

1. Système de connexion de signaux optiques pour coupler un câble optique à un module électronique (1), comprenant :

un câble comportant une multitude de fibres optiques (15) qui communiquent des signaux optiques,

un module (1) comportant des connexions électriques (37, 38) reliées à une ou plusieurs puces électroniques (6) situées sur le module (1), un récepteur (36), un transmetteur ou un émetteur-récepteur photonique étant fixé au module (1),

une fiche femelle photonique (19) installée dans un côté du module (1) recevant un moyen enfichable (8) supportant une extrémité du câble optique,

le moyen enfichable (8) comprenant en outre

un guide d'enfichage (40, 41) pour serrer les extrémités des fibres optiques (15) du câble, et

la fiche femelle (19) comprenant en outre

une lentille (17) pour faire passer la lumière entre les extrémités des fibres optiques (15) du câble et la fiche femelle (19),

caractérisé en ce que :

la fiche femelle (19) comprend un creux dont les parois opposées sont inclinées l'une par rapport à l'autre avec un certain angle d'inclinaison, de manière à former un bord incluant un angle d'interface d'enfichage,

le moyen enfichable (8) est pourvu, à l'une des extrémités du guide d'enfichage (40, 41), de faces inclinées l'une par rapport à l'autre, les dites faces étant conçues de telle manière que le bord formé dans la fiche femelle (19) s'y engage,

la fiche femelle (19) comprend une pluralité de fibres optiques (21), l'extrémité située du côté module (26) de chaque fibre optique de la fiche femelle (21) étant alignée optiquement avec l'un des récepteurs, transmetteurs ou émetteurs-récepteurs photoniques (36) fixés au module (1), l'extrémité située du côté fiche de chaque fibre optique de fiche femelle (21) se trouvant à l'origine d'un angle formé par les parois inclinées de la fiche femelle (19),

- le guide d'enchâssement (40, 41) est conçu pour en-  
serrer les extrémités des fibres optiques (15)  
du câble pour les immobiliser dans un rapport  
identique au rapport qui existe entre les extré-  
mités côté fiche des fibres optiques de la fiche  
femelle (21),
- ladite lentille (17) est disposée sur l'arête du dit  
bord de manière à transmettre la lumière entre  
les extrémités des fibres optiques (15) du câble  
et les extrémités jumelles des fibres optiques  
de la fiche femelle (21).
2. Système de connexion de signaux optiques selon  
la revendication 1, où :  
la lentille (17) comprend une tige de transmission  
de la lumière (17) fixée au point d'angle des dites  
parois inclinées de la fiche femelle (19) pour trans-  
mettre des signaux lumineux entre les fibres opti-  
ques jumelles (15, 21) du moyen enchâssable (8) et  
de la fiche femelle (19).
  3. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :  
une lentille à gradient d'indice de réfraction (20)  
fixée à l'extrémité de chaque fibre optique de la fi-  
che femelle (21) côté fiche, pour communiquer des  
signaux lumineux à une fibre optique jumelle (15)  
du moyen enchâssable (8).
  4. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 1, où  
le câble consiste en un ensemble ordonné  
d'une ou plusieurs couches de fibres optiques  
(15) dans un ruban enveloppées dans un ruban  
(43), chaque fibre optique (15) pouvant trans-  
mettre une suite indépendante de signaux op-  
tiques, le guide d'enchâssement (40, 41) enserrant  
chaque couche de fibres optiques du câble, et  
un angle complémentaire formé à l'extrémité  
de chaque couche, et  
la fiche femelle (19) a, pour chaque couche de  
fibres optiques (15) supportée par le moyen en-  
châssable (8), un angle d'interface avec la fiche.
  5. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 4, où  
le câble a une seule couche de fibres optiques  
(15),  
le guide d'enchâssement (40, 41) supportant les ex-  
trémités des fibres optiques (15) du câble dans  
un plan, et  
la fiche femelle (19) supportant les extrémités
- côté fiche des fibres optiques de la fiche femel-  
le (21) dans un plan correspondant.
6. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 4, où  
le câble a de multiples couches de fibres opti-  
ques (15),  
le guide d'enchâssement (40, 41) supportant les ex-  
trémités des fibres optiques (15) de chaque  
couche du câble dans un plan, et  
la fiche femelle (19) supportant les extrémités  
des fibres optiques de la fiche femelle (21) dans  
de multiples couches s'adaptant aux extrémi-  
tés des couches du moyen enchâssable (8), et  
les extrémités côté module (26) des fibres (21)  
disposées en couches multiples dans la fiche  
femelle (19) s'épanouissant en éventail dans  
un plan dans lequel les extrémités (26) se trou-  
vent dans l'alignement lumineux des récep-  
teurs, transmetteurs ou émetteurs-récepteurs  
photoniques (36).
  7. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 3, comprenant en outre :  
un mécanisme d'alignement de fiches (9, 11, 12, 13,  
16) construit dans la fiche femelle (19) pour permet-  
tre d'aligner le moyen enchâssable (8) quand la fiche  
s'engage dans la fiche femelle (19), le mécanisme  
d'alignement de fiches (9, 11, 12, 13, 16) déplaçant  
la ou les couche(s) de la fiche (8) suivant un mou-  
vement latéral passant par le sommet de chaque  
angle d'interface de fiche formé dans la fiche femel-  
le (19), pour maximiser la transmission de la lumiè-  
re entre les fiches jumelles (15, 21) de la fiche fe-  
melle (19) et de la fiche (8).
  8. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 7, où  
le module (1) comprend de la céramique, du si-  
licium, et/ou du verre dans lequel est encastré  
le câblage (37, 38), et  
une face du module (1) porte une ou plusieurs  
puces électroniques (6) connectées électrique-  
ment à certains des câbles (37, 38) encastrés  
dans le module (1) pour distribuer les signaux  
électroniques communiquant avec les signaux  
lumineux reçus/émis par les récepteurs, trans-  
metteurs ou émetteurs-récepteurs photon-  
iques (36) que porte le module (1).
  9. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon  
la revendication 8, comprenant en outre :

un moyen thermique de refroidissement (3) en contact avec l'une ou l'autre face du module (1) ou avec ses deux faces.

10. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon la revendication 9, où  
chacune des surfaces principales du module (1) peut recevoir des puces (6), un dispositif de refroidissement thermique (3) et des récepteurs, transmetteurs ou émetteurs-récepteurs photoniques (36) sans interférer avec la connectabilité et la déconnectabilité du moyen enfichable (8) et de la fiche femelle (19). 5
11. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon la revendication 10, où  
chaque bord du module (1) peut supporter une ou plusieurs fiches femelles (19) sans que la connexion ou la déconnexion des fiches avec chaque fiche femelle (19) interfère avec l'utilisation de l'une quelconque des faces principales du module (1) comme support de montage de puces électroniques (6), de dispositifs de refroidissement thermique (3), de récepteurs, transmetteurs ou émetteurs-récepteurs photoniques (36), pour permettre de connecter un grand nombre de fibres optiques (15) à un seul module (1). 10
12. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon la revendication 11, comprenant en outre :  
un moyen de support de fiches femelles (22, 24) maintenant les fibres optiques des fiches femelles, le support de fiche femelle (22, 24) étant fabriqué en céramique, en silicium, et/ou en verre avec du câblage encastré (21) pour permettre de fixer ledit support de fiche femelle (22, 24) sur une empreinte réalisée dans un bord du module (1) au moyen du procédé de fixation (34) utilisé pour fixer au module les puces électroniques (6), les récepteurs, transmetteurs ou émetteurs-récepteurs photoniques (36). 15
13. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon la revendication 12, dans lequel le processus de fixation comprend en outre :  
un procédé de type "C4" (connexion des puces par écrasement contrôlé). 20
14. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon la revendication 12, où  
une ou plusieurs fibres optiques (21) de la fiche femelle (19) n'ont pas de fibre optique jumelle (15) dans la fiche (8), pour permettre d'utiliser une fiche femelle (19) avec une fiche (8) avant moins de fibres optiques (15) que ladite fiche femelle (19) afin de bénéficier de la graduabilité de la taille du câble (15) qui peut être utilisé avec les moyens enfichables (8). 25

15. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14 comprenant :

une pluralité des dites fiches femelles (19) réalisées sur un ou plusieurs côtés du dit module (1),

une pluralité des dits moyens enfichables (8), chaque fiche étant formée au-dessus d'une extrémité d'un câble optique qui lui est propre,

où chaque fiche femelle (19) de la pluralité a les dites parois inclinées et chaque moyen enfichable (8) a des bords inclinés conjugués à au moins l'une des dites fiches femelles (19).

16. Système de connexion de signaux lumineux pour coupler une pluralité de câbles optiques à un module électronique (1) selon la revendication 15, comprenant :  
une lentille (17) placée contre les extrémités des fibres de la fiche femelle (21) de chaque connecteur, au sommet de l'angle d'interface, pour les apparier avec des fibres correspondantes (15) situées dans un câble supporté par une fiche d'adaptation (8). 30

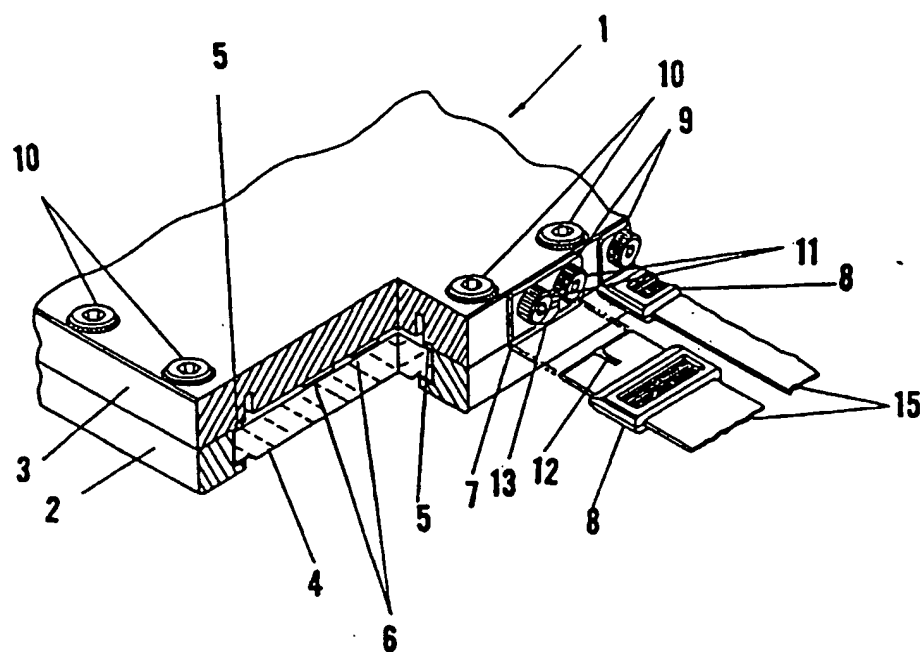
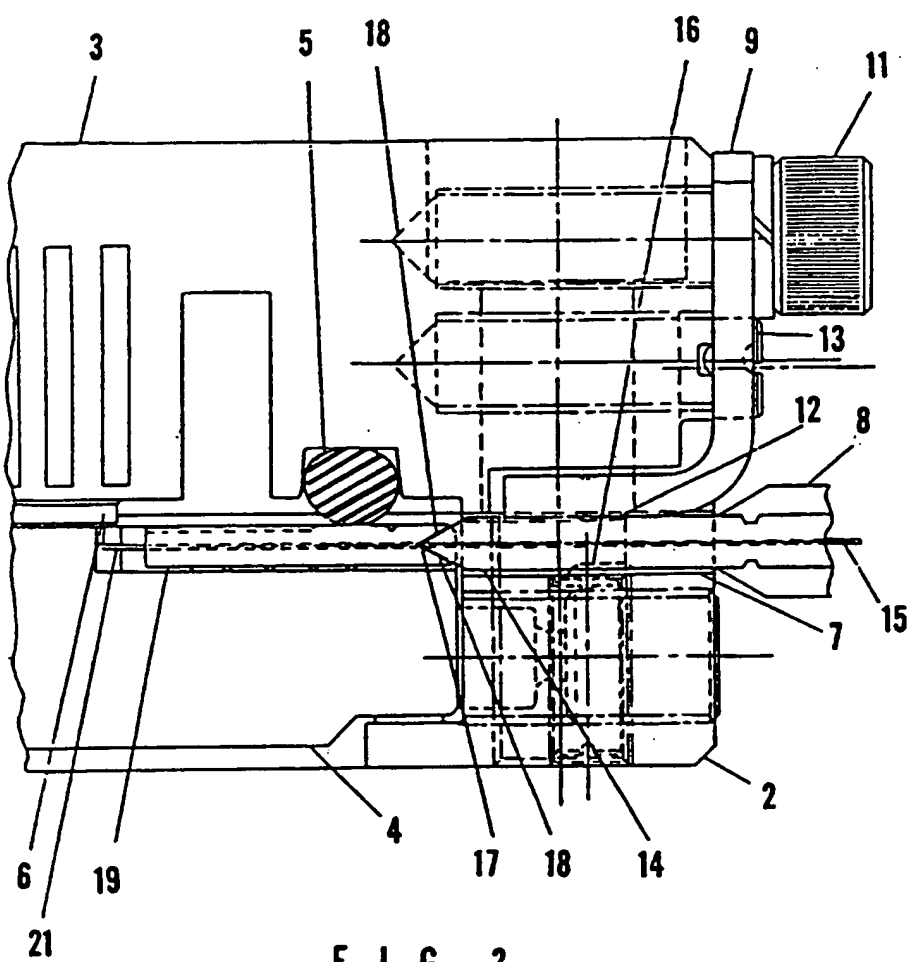


FIG 1





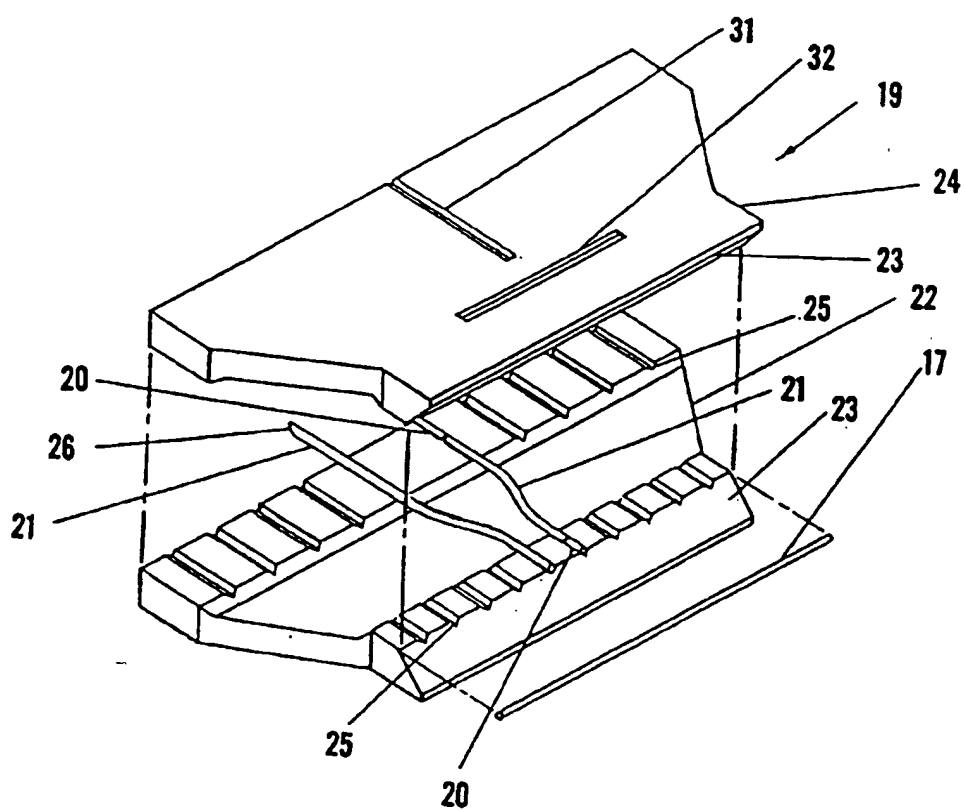
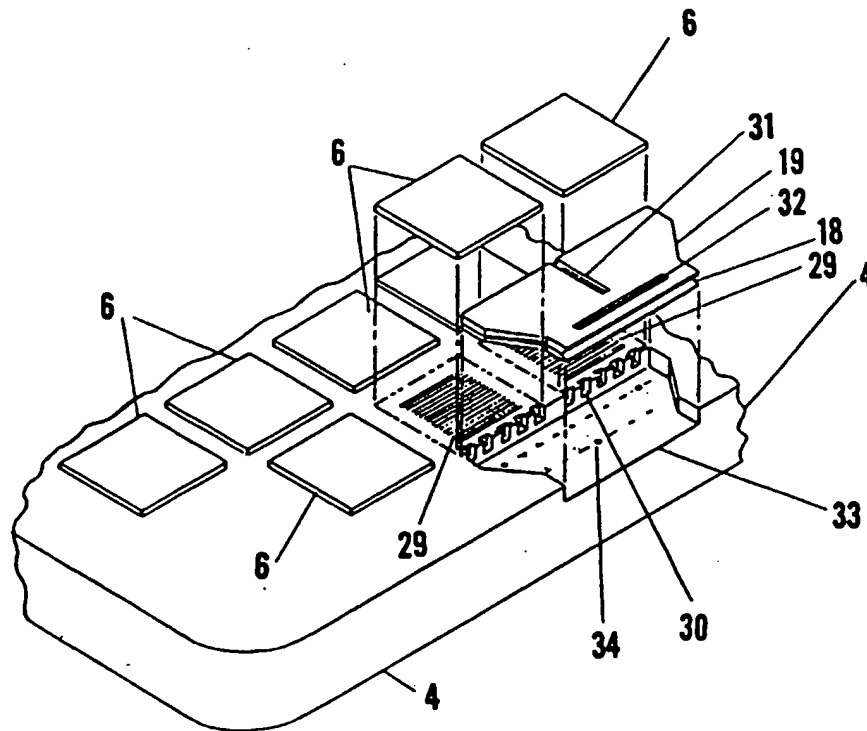


FIG 3



F I G 4

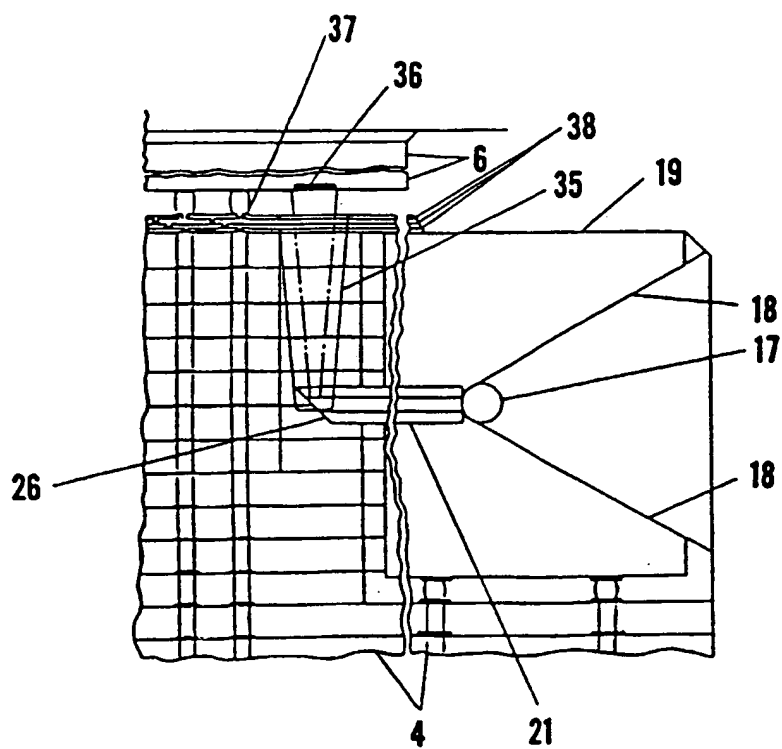
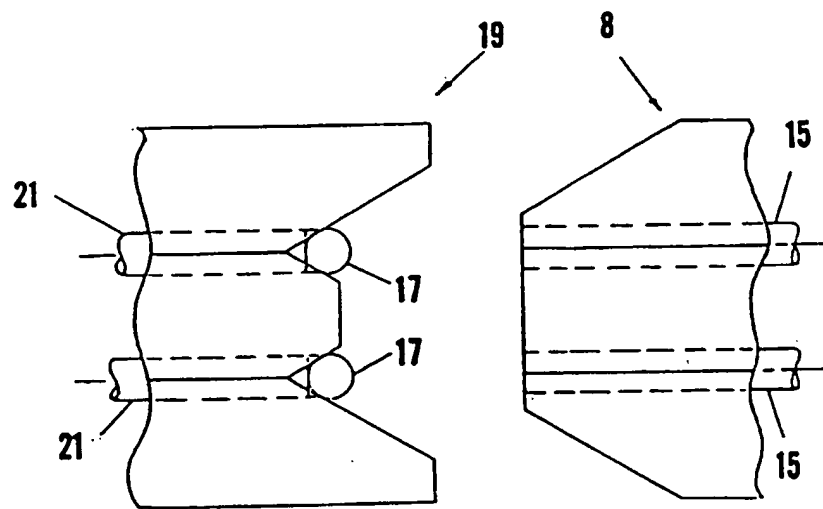


FIG 5



F I G 6A

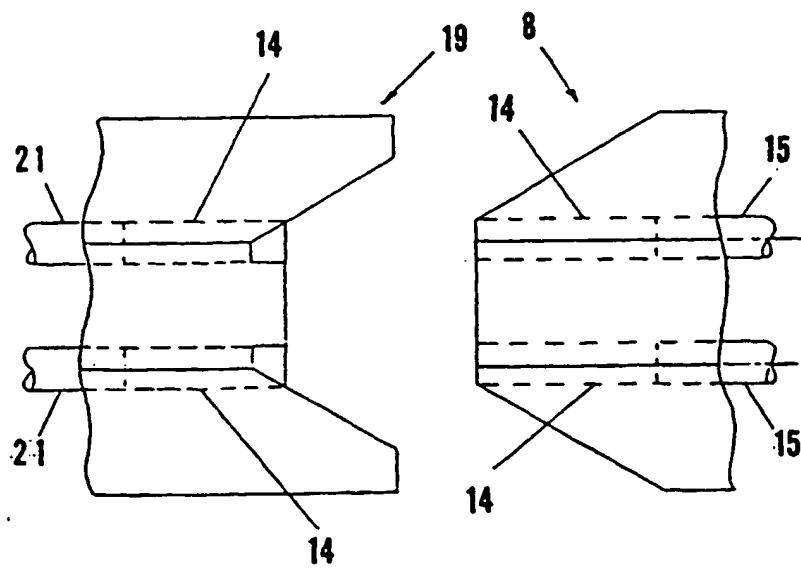


FIG 6B

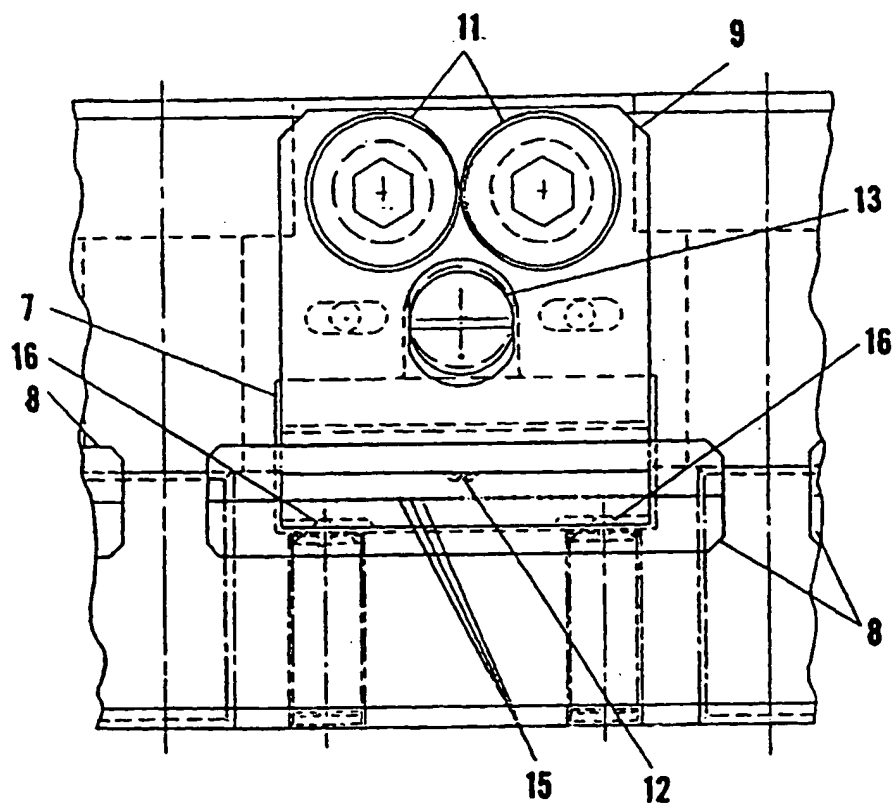
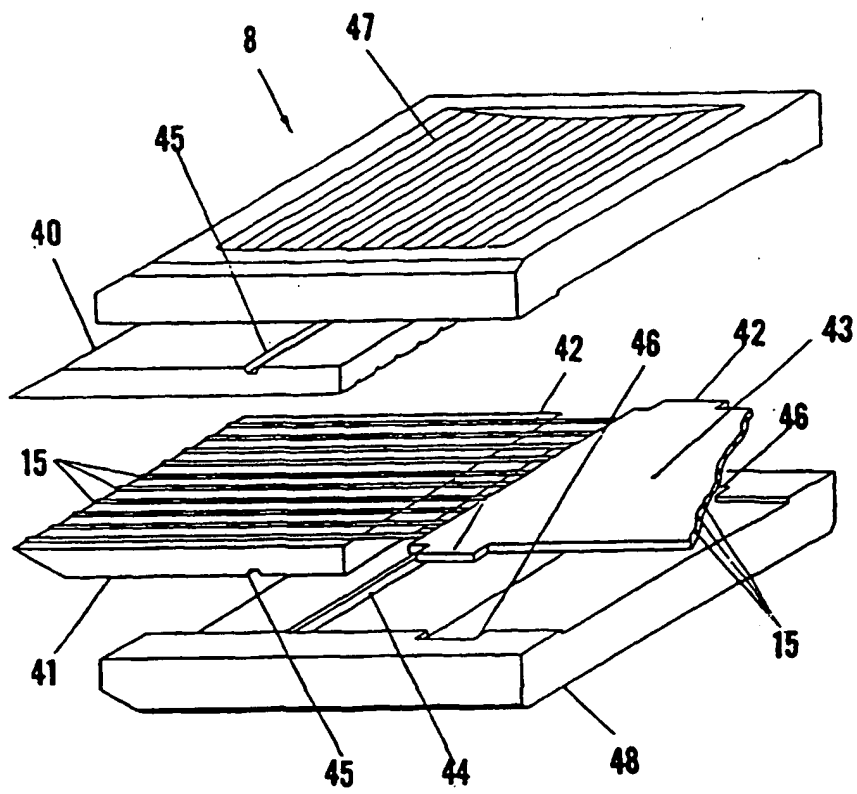


FIG 7



F I G 8